

USSR, Supreme Soviet.
Active in the preparations for the Days were the Soviet staff and the Mannheim City Hall staff as well as the Federation of FRG-USSR Societies, the global society, Rabin-Nackar and the local business community. Nearly 120 events are to be held as part of the Days. Exhibitions about Soviet achievements in the peaceful exploitation of outer space as well as the life and people in Siberia have been mounted.



'BOOK OF THE EARTH' OPENS ITS PAGES

"Be very careful when digging in your own garden," say the Tajiks.

Even when it lies at the height of several kilometres above sea level in the Pamirs and the Tien Shan mountain ranges, the earth in Central Asia is like a layer cake filled with archaeological objects. The "ndence" in this "reke" is full of surprises. One can find testimonies of life that existed more than two hundred thousand years ago, traces of ancient Aryans' migration in the middle of the second millennium before the Christian era and splendid

Greek artifacts of Bactrian origin. These latter are a synthesis of the Bactrian art which flourished in the third and second centuries B.C. Then came religious monuments built by Buddhists, Christians, Moslems.

Archaeologists from Moscow, Leningrad, and the Central Asian republics have been doing systematic and regular study of this "book of the earth" which may give answers to many riddles in history.

A small hill on the bank of the Amudarya River produced quite a sensation in archaeology.

When this site, known as Tash Sanguin (a "throne of stone"), was excavated, the archaeologists discovered an ancient temple dedicated to Oxus, the god of the river, the largest in Central Asia. It seemed that there would be an end to the finds — gold and silver decorations, ivory carvings, weapons, coins with portraits of all the rulers of the Greco-Bactrian dynasty, sculptures. Stop after stop the archaeologists went deeper and deeper into the ancient times. This remarkable synthesis of Greek and Bactrian cultures occurred after Alexander the Great conquered Central Asia and his empire collapsed.

For thirty years excavations have been going on in Pendzhikent, Northern Tajikistan. Pendzhikent was an ancient city destroyed by Arab conquerors in the 8th century. The discoveries here include murals and earthenware elements of pre-Islamic urban civilization. Excavations show that Islamic culture was implanted by the Arabs on a fertile ground. Before their arrival, the land had had very original culture of its own from time immemorial.

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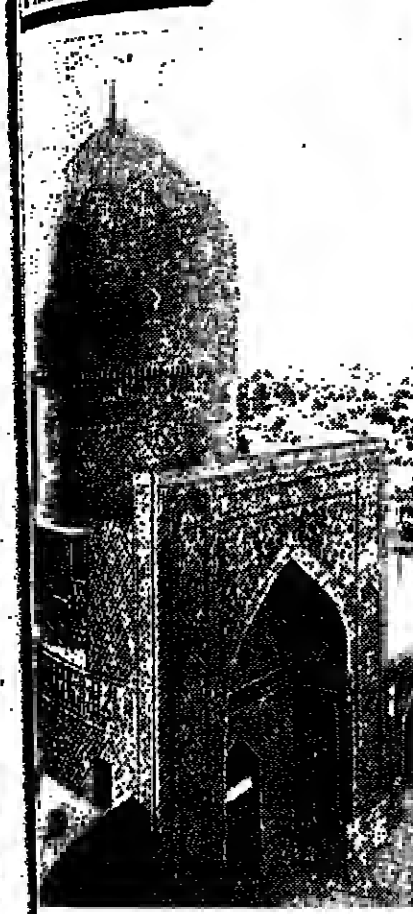
Round the Soviet Union

● A DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN KISHINEV TO BUILD THE FIRST MICROFACTORY IN SCHOOL No. 7. The two-story building will have sixteen specialized workshops for young turners, builders, computer programmers, microprocessor operators, etc. Altogether it provides two hundred work places. The schoolchildren themselves will manage the factory under the guidance of the school's methodological centre.

● THE FIRST CUSTOMER HAVE ARRIVED TO BE ACCOMMODATED AT THE NEW BOARDING-HOUSE "KUCHKO-81" (THE BORZHOMI AREA IN GEORGIA) FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON. They are made up of seven hundred holiday-makers from Moscow, Tiumen, Kiev, Tomsk, Ashkhabad, and Volgda. The commissioning of the house was envisaged in the plan for the social development of Borzhomi area.

● ORNITHOLOGISTS HAVE INTRODUCED CORRECTIONS IN THE PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM ON THE BUREVA RIVER, THE MOSCOW PROJECT IN THE FAR EASTERN SOVIET UNION. In keeping with their recommendations, the banks of the future reservoir before the dam have been moved away from the nesting ground of the black crane. The territory used by this rare Far Eastern bird has been declared a preserve.

Places to visit



BUKHARA

Bukhara is ninety centuries old. In this Central Asian city there are plenty of monuments of architecture and culture belonging to various times. One of the oldest and most wonderful buildings is the Ark Citadel. Palaces of rulers, mosques, and the mint were there. Now the citadel of the Bukhara emirs houses a museum of regional studies.

Not far from the formidable wall of the citadel stands the Babur Mosque, a masterpiece intricately and lavishly ornamented and with unique carved columns.

The huge park is full of old trees and in the soil at another masterpiece of classical Oriental architecture of the 9th and 10th centuries — the Samanids Mausoleum. The builders used baked plates and achieved spectacular effect through specially combined patterns. The mausoleum looks different in the morning, daytime and dusk. The patterns change depending upon the sunshine. The mausoleum looks fantastic in moonlight. No other masterpiece of world architecture has such mastery.

In the centre of Bukhara is the Pal-Kalyan architectural ensemble with its famous, wonderful minaret Kalyan Minaret. "The Great Minaret", as it was called, was erected more than 800 years ago. It is almost 50 metres tall and is covered with unique designs composed of brick plates.

where she is in charge of capital construction and maintenance of airport elections.

"The Academy has given me a lot both in theory and practice," she told an MVD correspondent. "The curriculum is very topical and, in my opinion, it contained nothing which can be dispensed with: I studied with interest economics and planning of commercial activities, problems of servicing in air transportation, interaction between various airport services. I hope to successfully apply the knowledge acquired at the Academy in my practical work."

Flowers for Hiroshima

Edward Peja, now on a visit to Moscow, rarely stays in his native city, Warsaw. He is an indefatigable traveller. He is 63 and a man of the world. He travels everywhere on his bike.

Edward Peja, who was formerly in the army, and now is a pensioner, dedicates all his spare time to travelling. He has spent time in travelling in Europe and many countries in Europe, Korea and Japan on a route more than 35 thousand kilometres long. The Polish traveller has dedicated his trip to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Hitlerite Germany.

During his tours the Polish traveller does not stay in comfortable hotels. He carries a tent and a mess tin. He spends the night in forests, parks and railway stations.

Marina KURDYUMOVA

Museum for fairy-tale characters



...the soldier and the princess—characters of the plays at the Moscow Puppet Theatre. ● Heads of puppets at the Japanese theatre, 19th century.

...to the Moscow Sergei Obraztsov Puppet Theatre in a... Founded in 1937, it contains puppets from 60 countries of the Soviet republics.

...can trace the history of puppet-making art, see ancient and present-day puppets and masks. Most puppets at the museum were presented to the theatre by Soviet and foreign puppeteers. Now the museum's collection amounts to 2,500 puppets and masks. Irina LEONIDOVA

VIEWPOINT

SIXTY YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP MOVEMENT



Yevgeny IVANOV, First Deputy Chairman of the Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

On December 30, 1917, two months after the October Revolution, the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs sent an appeal to the nations and governments of the world declaring that "the Republic of the Soviets" had as its aim "the creation of such conditions under which all peoples could be united in economic and cultural cooperation".

A considerable role in the setting up of this cooperation has been played by the public, which, with its endeavours helped to dismantle the diplomatic blockade against the young Soviet state. In 1925, this country set up the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS).

Standing at the helm of the Friendship movement were the most prominent figures of Soviet and foreign culture and science. This tradition has been maintained to date.

The present Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which was set up on the basis of VOKS in 1958, has another distinctive trait — broad participation of millions of enthusiasts throughout the country. The Union embraces 82 associations and societies of friendship with individual countries and regions; 130 branches in constituent republics, territories, regions and cities, which incorporate 31 thousand primary organizations. It maintains contacts with publics in 140 countries.

The 60th anniversary of the Friendship movement has coincided with major landmarks in world history — the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism in World War II and the decade of the Helsinki Conference.

In Volgograd, a session was held by the leading committee of the World Council of Hero Cities and Victims of War, and in Khabarovsk — an international conference dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The movement for friendship among nations is successfully fulfilling the task of consolidating understanding and trust among peoples, supplementing intergovernmental contacts with direct ones between individuals and, to some extent, providing the only channel for communication. Such contacts are maintained, for instance, with the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Relations with the public in these countries have always been robust, despite all the vicissitudes in the interstate relations.

Traditionally fruitful have been the relations with friendship societies in India, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. Contacts are closely maintained with the public in France, Italy, West Germany, and other West European countries.

Links with friendship societies in the socialist countries concentrate on the exchange of experience in communist and socialist construction, promotion of economic integration.

Superpowerful transmission line in Kazakhstan

The world's first long-distance alternating electric current transmission line, with a tension of 1,150,000 volts, has been put into operation in Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic in the south-eastern part of the USSR. Its wires stretch for almost one thousand kilometres from electric stations in Ekibastuz to the city of Kustanai. The construction workers have only about 300 kilometres left to reach Chelyabinsk in the Ural and the entire line will be completed this year. It will make possible to transmit to the Ural, Siberia and European

USSR more than 40,000 million kWh of electric energy annually — the aggregate generating capacity of the electric stations, now under construction and which will work on air-pumped coals at Ekibastuz.

The 1,150-kilovolt transmission line signifies a new, higher level of progress in Soviet energetics. Its transmission capacity is up to six million kW. For transmitting such a current at least four 500-kilovolt lines would have been needed.

A special equipment has been designed and manufactured for

this superpowerful energy bridge: new scientific, technological and engineering solutions have been found. For example, a special wire has been employed here, one kilometre of which weighs several tons of iron. The pylons for the line have been made twice taller than usual.

Such superpowerful transmission lines are economically very advantageous; they help sharply curtail fuel transportation, first of all transportation of coal by railways.

Microgiant for two republics

The biggest item of the Tiyunin irrigation and power complex, being built in Central Asia on the border of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia, has been put into operation. The new earth dam, which has reliably anchored the shores of the Sulaymansadzar reservoir — one of the four man-made seas of the hydrotechnical giant — is the last project in the system of coastal engineering structures.

The Sulaymansadzar dam is unprecedented in Central Asia for its length (20 km). Its design is also original. Its sloping shores

look like real sea shores as if the final form, prompted by nature, damps the energy of waves. The structure and reduced the use of expensive filtering material, which protects the dam from destruction.

As soon as all the projects of the hydroscheme go into full operation, a guaranteed water supply will be provided for 230,000 hectares of new ploughland and 300,000 of previously cultivated lands in the north of Uzbekistan.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

IMPENDING CHANGES IN ENGINEERING COLLEGES

As part of the existing system of college and university education, it is high time to streamline the training of engineers for general and specific purposes. The first stage in education for a limited number of general skills ought to be planned for three and a half years of full-time college education, writes the magazine KOMMUNIST. The higher, specialized stage, which is oriented towards the study of advanced technologies, would follow the first stage, and last for two or two and a half years with more than one-fourth of all the graduates of the first stage taking this advanced course. At the first stage it is necessary to practice intensive forms and methods of education with computerized educational programmes, orientation courses with several cycles of independent studies, four-hour five-day weeks of education, and practical sessions filled with applied tasks of the future place of work.

The students, who are to attain the skills of modern engineers, can graduate as general engineers and be issued with the relevant diplomas.

The specialized course of the second stage is oriented to a specific industry and is to make use of all the advantages of individual training. At this stage it is expedient to form study groups of between ten to twelve students, make wide use of individual educational activities and curricula with the teacher/student ratio maintained at one to six. Testing of this stage and the minimum salary upon graduation are to be determined on the national scale.

The programme is well suited to the college and university situation and solves many problems without increasing the expenditure on education. The possibility to obtain a modern college education in three and a half years will stimulate further mobility of college

graduates, and combat the infantile attitude peculiar to some young people. The quality of education will also be improved by the limitations imposed on the opportunities to study at the specialized stage. The stage-to-stage ratios between students of different stages will make it possible to raise the scholarships paid of the second level to 100-120 rubles per month.

BOMBS ON THE BEACH

The newspaper TRUD writes about how bombs of World War II were deluged after being washed ashore by a storm from the bottom of the Black Sea in the resort of Pitsunda. The first to find a bomb were some teenagers. Military sappers called in by the police found another three.

At first, the defusion operation seemed quite a problem. An underwater blast would cause a destructive shock over a large area of the sea. A zone within one kilometre is regarded inside in a blast of a fifty-kilogramme charge. The bombs, however, weighed more than three hundred. If they were to be lifted onto the straits, the outcome could be disastrous, as the bombs really look like them doubly dangerous in a storm.

The only way out was to blow them up underwater. The heavy seas made one of the sappers dive four times before all the bombs were ready.

After they were blown up, another bomb lurking in the sea bed was discovered on the next day by divers. It weighed one hundred kilograms. The seamen only left the area after a long search, when they had made sure there were no more unpleasant surprises.

GRASPING THE ENTIRE LIFE

What aspects of reality, what acute problems of our life should be in the focus of the writers' attention today? LITERATURNAYA GAZETA poses this question to writer Anatoly Kurichkin.

Whether he likes it or not the writer will be highly subjective in answering this question, depending on his individual creative orientation.

Though they equally understand the reality, or even more — assess it in the same way, the orientation of different writers may be entirely opposite. Owing to his psycho-physical qualities one writer may close his eyes on a fact which may arouse a fit of anger, wrath and pain in another, and it all can be vice versa. The sweet thing, writers should not take a fancy to some tiny spot in our current life and develop it to a crowd. In ideal approach out our life and all its major and minor problems should be within the writer's vision. Otherwise literature will fail to answer all the requirements of the human soul, whether it be youthful, old, fiery, rational or analytical. But the soul should respond. If it is silent it means that the present life has works of literature but no literature in its full sense. The duty of literature is to be multifaceted, to tackle a multitude of styles, themes and problems. All attempts to introduce monotony in this or that literature would prove destructive for it, making literature a burnt-out and deadly desert for a long time, concludes Kurichkin.

A CENTRE THAT HELPS FAMILIES

An interesting experiment, which is successfully going on in Brezhnev, a town with a major industrial complex producing heavy Komaz lorries, is described in the newspaper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Over the past few years the town has maintained a very popular office which is somewhat awkwardly described as a psychological and preventive centre. In fact, it is a centre that helps families. In their spare time, mothers, mothers, daughters attend training sessions in sewing, they learn the art of applying work and modern interior decoration. At the centre, young couples can leave their children over the week-end or for the evening.

PROFILES

DONATAS BANIONIS

Today, there is no point in going to the Mosfilm, Lenfilm, or Lithuanian Film Studios to interview the famous Soviet film actor Donatas Banionis. There is hardly a chance of meeting him on television or at a concert stage. Banionis gives all his time and undivided attention to the theatre now that Juozas Milnia has left Panovežys, and Banionis has become the company's artistic director.

The small Lithuanian town of Panovežys, by all standards a provincial one, is in fact a real mecca for this country's theatregoers. It would not be too far-fetched to say that Panovežys is known primarily for its theatre, which was organized by Juozas Milnia, the outstanding Soviet drama director and a personal friend of Jean Vilar and Jean-Louis Barrault.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the company became one of the most original drama groups in the country. Milnia had brought together and tutored a phalanx of actors who made a great contribution to Soviet drama and film. Donatas Banionis was first among equals there.

He was the first in Milnia's company to have made a name on a nationwide scale, the first actor to become a hero of the nation, famous throughout the country and abroad. Banionis was invited by film studios when he had had many remarkable drama creations to his credit in plays



by Sholokhov, Ostrovsky, Brecht, Miller, Dürrenmatt, Ibsen, and the Lithuanian dramatists Grigor. Yet it was his film parts that made him famous.

Banionis personifies the best features of the Panovežys company: a gift for internal rather than outward transformation, plus perfect mastery of form. On top of these professional qualities, Banionis is also very articulate as an artist and citizen. He was different in various roles so that no one could reproach him with repetitiveness, or exploitation of a discovered technique. All his stage and film roles bear the stamp of true professionalism, as well as bright individuality. It is no accident that he is a mature master at the peak of his glory. Banionis undertook to play two of the

world's greatest geniuses, Goya and Beethoven.

Intensive work on the set went side by side with rehearsals at the theatre. At the turn of the 70s, Banionis created a series of remarkable stage parts, the most notable among them being that of Artillery Captain in August Strindberg's "The Dance of Death".

Then came the sharp change in his career. Of course, a change from acting to directing does not come easy, nor is it within every actor's competence. However, even the first plays Banionis produced as a director proved his proficiency and talent. Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus" and the young Bystronski's dramatic "Alexei Dulevsky's 'The Evening'" have certainly borne out Banionis' right to leave the stage and take a place at the director's small table in the auditorium. He also invites young directors to work at Panovežys, too, especially since there are a lot of young talents in Lithuania at present. Among the beginners, Banionis selects not merely the gifted ones, but those who know and appreciate Milnia's tradition and can contribute to further development of the actor's theatre. For him, drama is only alive within the context of today's public life. He believes in traditions that are perpetuated by constant change.

Mikhail SHVYDKOT

'Estonia' comes to Moscow

The "Estonia" Theatre of Tallinn, now on its eighth visit to Moscow, has performed Kapp's opera, "The Singer of Freedom", on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre.

Like on the previous occasions, "Estonia" shows pieces either unknown or very little known, says the theatre's chief director Arne Mikk. To mark the third centenary of Händel's birth, we have this year staged his opera "Alcina", based on Ariosto's epic "Rolando Furioso". This, in fact, is the first production of the opera in the Soviet Union. Those who are fond of operatic music can come and hear young Vond's opera, "Laila Miller" based on Schiller's drama "Kabale und Liebe". The theatre also has opera "Boris Godunov", which is very different from the others. It is based on the original version of the opera which is more dramatic and austere, then Rimsky-Korsakov's edition. Boris Godunov is sung by Yevgeny Nestorenko of the Bolshoi.

Musicians will also see for the first time the ballet "Confession" by Denisov based on a novel by the French writer A. de Musset, "La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle". This production, as well as the ballet-ballet, "The Estonian Ballet" composed by Torma, represent modern music in the theatre's repertoire.

The visit will end on September 29 with a gala concert by Estonian soloist performers, many of whom are very popular outside Estonia.

Svetlana DROZDOVA



A scene from Denisov's ballet, "Confession". Oksana is danced by T. M. Ilina. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

FILMING VIKINGS

The first demonstration of a two-part feature film "Trees Above Crow on Stones" took place recently at the Moscow Otkrytye cinema. This romantic and adventure film was produced by director S. Rosolovskiy and his Norwegian counterpart K. An-

dersen. The film, shot at the Gorky Central Studios of Children's and Youth Films in cooperation with the Norsk Film firm, is a continuation of the traditional folk tales between Soviet film makers and their foreign counterparts.

FACTS and EVENTS

Concerts. Over 60 young musicians from many cities of the country are taking part in an all-Union contest of pianists in Riga (Latvia). A representative jury, including leading performers and composers, will determine the winners of this two-week contest which will conclude on September 30. It is headed by Tatyana Nikolayeva, a professor at the Moscow Conservatory.

Books. The Khudozhestvennaya Literatura Publishers have issued a book entitled "Poets in the Struggle for Peace". The poems included in the collection were written by poets of different countries and continents between 1945 and 1985. The book is illustrated by reproductions from posters made by artists in many countries.

Donated to Smolensk

Over 400 paintings, graphic sheets, items of sculpture as well as decorative and applied art have been presented at an exhibition in Smolensk (the Russian Federation).

They were donated to the city by Moscow art critics O. Voronova and A. Kuleshov. Their extensive collection also includes works by Russian painters of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries as well as modern Soviet painters of various republics. On display are also works by Oriental masters and graphic sheets from Czechoslovakia and Mexico. The museum-preserve in Smolensk has received manuscripts, books, photographs illustrating the history of Soviet art. Among them are also works by O. Voronova who has written 18 monographs and hundreds of articles about Russian and Soviet art.

Eleven days of music

The 10th George Enescu International Music Festival is currently going on in Bucharest. This year it coincides with the 30th death anniversary of this noted Romanian composer and the centenary of the Romanian Opera. 104 performances of opera and ballet companies, symphony ensembles and choir as well as other musical collectives are expected. They will perform works by 76 Romanian composers, primarily compositions by George Enescu and some famous musical pieces by foreign authors.

Devoted to classics

"Classics and anti-classics"—such is the subject of the Belgrade International Theatre Festival (BITEF) currently in progress in the Yugoslav capital. Companies from nine countries have brought to this review of drama art plays which reflect present-day approach to interpretation of classical works of world dramatic art. The Soviet Union is presented by the Mos-



cow Toganke Theatre of Drama and Comedy which is already familiar to the Yugoslav audiences. The company will perform "The Lower Depths" by Gorky and Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" staged by Anatoly Efros, the theatre's artistic director. How come, they will perform "War and Peace" by Leo Tolstoy based on a play by young playwright S. Alexeyevich.

A broad panorama of the cultural life of the Days of Artists is being held in the capital of the Central Architects' House deals with the history of the capital, Vienna, and prospects for its future development. A display of the Austrian national headgear has been made of the USSR Ministry of Culture and Folk Arts. Festivals and amusements from Austria have been giving performances in Moscow and the Muscovites are the winners and hosts of the festival.

● The Nations' choir entertaining audiences.

WHAT'S ON!

September 24-27

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the "Estonia" Theatre: 25—Denisev, "Confession" (ballet). 26—Händel, "Alcina" (opera). 27—Double bill: Stravinsky, "The Firebird"; Berlioz, "Romeo and Juliet" (one-act ballet).

Shtetlevisky and Namirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Ballet Company from the Ganau province (People's Republic of China): 25, 26, 27—"The Silk Path Covered With Flowers", a dance drama.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Makedonsky Musical Theatre (Sofia): 26, 27—López, "Andalousie".

FILMS

The "Zamb" Version (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A political detective with all its elements which discloses attempts by imperialist circles to use modern scientific achievements against mankind.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Art House Club (Krymskaya Embankment, 19).

Two men meet

Halfway—the road

Means shorter

I met early this idea that in the workshop attended by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

Participants in the workshop which took place recently in Moscow, exchanged information on economic development in two countries, discussed present state of and prospects for Soviet-Lithuanian trade relations, considered ways of making more productive cooperation in the spheres of technology transfer, trading, science, cooperation between the countries' organizations, including industrial and other sectors in the third countries.

Just before the Soviet-Lithuanian trade for 1981-85 was 2.5 times more than the previous year (1976-80). The Soviet Union is receiving from Lithuania goods which are in great demand because they satisfy the requirements, and the goods of which is either in short supply or difficult to import into the USSR.

At the Soviet Union, he said, is a major trading partner. In the 1970s our exchange of goods with the USSR has increased by 900 per cent and we are proud of this.

TECHONOR OFFERS...

The Norwegian firm, Techonor International A/S, has arranged an exposition-conference on computer technology of the World Trade Centre in Moscow.

The firm has been cooperating with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Machine-Tool and Instrument-Making Industry since 1972. It delivers computers, computer complexes to the USSR, and renders program services in various fields.

At the current exposition new products have been displayed, specifically, computer complexes that make drafts, computers for controlling metal-cutting machines.

Have a taste of Uzbek cuisine

The light in the room was dazzling. I heard sounds of the Uzbek national instruments — dombras and rubabs. Hanging on the walls were large festively patterned rugs. I was offered a choice of melons, peaches, grapes, and pears plus such delights as play, lagman, shurpa, many and many other meaty items.

Even though the place is not on Uzbek feet house, it looks like one. It was opened for the first time as a celebration of Uzbek cuisine of the National restaurant of the Intourist hotel complex in Moscow.

Ten best Uzbek chefs have arrived in Moscow to show their skill to foreign tourists, says

Philately

Two 5-kopek stamps have been issued to commemorate the jubilee of two ancient towns in this country: the 1000th anniversary of Bryansk (south-west of Moscow) and the 900th anniversary of Lutsk (western Ukraine).

There are quite a few places in the capital of Moldavia, Kishinev, also linked with his name. Here, in the south of Russia, he spent three years in exile and wrote more than one hundred of his works.

The visit to the Pushkin Museum and the natural reservation, situated at a distance of 130 km from Moscow, is absolutely indispensable. This museum is in the village of Mikhailovskoye, which was the poet's estate. He used to visit the place often and lived in exile there, too. He was buried there by the Svyatogorsky Monastery.

Tatyana ANDREYEVA

Places associated with Pushkin

Among the new routes offered by Intourist this season is one linked with the name of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. It passes through Moscow, Leningrad, Pskov, and Kishinev, in Moscow tourists will visit Pushkin Museum where they can see many of the poet's manuscripts, documents and private belongings. They will visit the Museum of Literature and the history of Russian literature. They will also see the Moscow Kremlin complex with its famous cathedrals and museums and visit the Tretyakov Picture Gallery — neo-classical house of Russian and Soviet art.

In Leningrad their tour includes the Hermitage with its world-reputed collection of fine and decorative arts dating back to ancient times. They will visit

the Peter and Paul Fortress, a former prison for political opponents in Leningrad. Excursions are organized to the town of Pskov, where the poet studied at the Lyceum.

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Tatyana ANDREYEVA